

A Newspaper Devoted to the Welfare of All Workers by Hand or Brain

The Canadian Kamovader Weekly

Official Organ of

THE FIFTH SUNDAY MEETING ASSOCIATION OF CANADA

Howard K. Falk,
Dept. Social Science,
McGill University,
MONTREAL, Que.

Vol. I — No. 34

MONTREAL, NOVEMBER 22nd, 1919

Price: 5c. single — \$2.00 per
copy. year.

"LIFE" WAS CENSORED

PRESSMEN employed by the Chapple Publishing Company, Ltd., in Boston, on discovering in a cartoon in "Life", which is being printed there during the New York strike, what they considered a reflection on organized labor, suspended work and refused to return until the objectionable cartoon was taken out. The cartoon was eliminated, and the men returned to work.

The drawing depicts a room apparently meant to typify conditions existing in a city tenement district. The artist portrays a man beating his wife over the head with the leg of a chair. The woman is shown lying on the floor; the man has one knee on her body and one hand clutching her throat. A child about two years old is

shown in bed, watching the scene. Its face is expressive of horror. Another child, evidently a little older, is stretched on the floor, face downward.

At the door is standing a patrolman in full uniform. He is talking with a captain of police, who has rushed on the scene with drawn revolver. The patrolman, with hand upraised, says: "It's all right, captain; he's got a union card."

The question has frequently arisen as to the right of printers and other employees in newspaper and other publishing offices to censor news and other matters coming through their hands in the way of the day's work. Lord Northcliffe said during the railway strike in Great Britain that he would have rather have his newspa-

pers suspend publication than permit a threatened censorship by union printers who objected to what they described as lies and distortion concerning the case of the railwaymen.

Generally printers themselves have been opposed to any form of interference with the "copy" which they are asked to handle, even when that "copy" was an unfair reflection on themselves.

The case in which "Life" was involved and beaten, through the attempted presentation of a cartoon which put union men as such in the class of beasts, and was the product of a beastly vision quite foreign to organized labor, may reopen the argument on what should constitute the free press which organized labor, as well as the rest of the community, is keen to have and to preserve.

What of the Churches Today?

The great allied Forward Movement of Canadian churches is about to be launched, in the hope that ways will be found to buttress a dwindling faith in them. Broad and earnest men and women, within and without the churches, have come to see that the churches no longer carry the right messages in the right way. The churches have not progressed with the needs and ideas of the day.

Not that the fundamental messages of the birth of the Christian era will change, or have ever changed, even in the most unChristian days of church history, — and some of them were unChristian enough! The Sermon on the Mount is as sound a philosophy as ever it was; probably, too, it is coming nearer to application than it ever did; but it is absurd to cloud it with prinks and prejudices, and petty programmes and policies, of churches, a condition observed by many churchgoers and twice as many non-churchgoers.

The rude truth about the sects to-day is found in the fact that it is difficult to tell from an ordinary Christian's speech (Continued to page 8.)



DISCOURAGING.

Chicago Daily News.

Our OTTAWA LETTER

Parliament adjourned to the general relief both of the members and those who are compelled to attend their deliberations, on November 10th. When the session began its limit was expected to be the thirty-one days necessary to earn the full sessional indemnity, but in the end it lasted seventy-one days to the great disgust of our care worn legislators who thought they were in the way of securing something for nothing. Brought together nominally for the sole purpose of ratifying the Peace Treaty, which through delays in Europe will probably not come into effect for many weeks and could therefore as far as our Parliament is concerned have been held over till January, the business dealt with grew in volume and in the end save for the absence of a regular budget the session differed very little from the normal gathering.

There was endless talk, some legislation of importance placed upon the statute book and at intervals a modest volume of interest in the proceedings. But, in general, the session was exceedingly dull; there were no spectacular bouts of oratory, no close divisions, no insurgencies, if we except Mr. Burnham's, and no sensational revelations. There were two notable conflicts, one verbal between Messrs. Rowell and Murphy, the other physical, between Col. Currie and Dr. Cowan.

Members were certainly not overworked and at one period suffered decidedly from boredom. Again there was emphasized one deplorable feature of recent Parliaments at Ottawa, the slack attendance of members. It was noticeable during the war; on the decisive vote on such an important measure as the Military Service Act, only 102 members took part in the critical division.

But there was some excuse for

slackness during the war period; interest was concentrated elsewhere, Parliament had for the time being lost its importance, the Cabinet largely functioned through orders-in-council and many members had their energies occupied in war work of various kinds. But to-day when domestic problems of profound importance hold the field, there is no such excuse and the attendance in the House is worse than ever. Time and again there was scarcely a quorum available. The Grand Trunk Bill is one of the most important pieces of legislation which has faced Parliament for some time but the total number taking part in most divisions upon it rarely exceeded ninety and was often less than a third of the House. The week end habit of departing on Friday morning and returning on Monday afternoon has become fixed with many of the Ontario and Quebec members and is not conducive to the efficient performance of their duties. There are several notorious absentees who only turn up when some special interest or preserve under their care is in danger or is being criticised.

There are others who frequent the precincts of the House but find card playing and exchange of reminiscences more interesting than listening to debates and only appear at the tinkle of the division bell. It is true that there are some orators in the House whose hearts as Mr. Augustine Birrell once said of such, "must be steeled to every form of human suffering", (among these may be numbered Messrs. G. B. Nicholson and R. L. Richardson) but members are sent to Ottawa to endure such trials and end them for the country. They have contracted to represent a body of electors in the Federal parliament and the fact that certain phases of the duty are unpleasant is no excuse for neglecting it.

In Great Britain, it is customary to publish, from time to time, a tabulated statement of the number of possible divisions and the proportion each member has participated in or paired for. The custom could be well transplanted to Canada and the constituents of many of the present crew would do well to conduct personal investigation on their member's first public appearance and ascertain if they are getting any value for their money. If the member has a creditable division record, he is sure to proclaim it himself; if he says nothing about it, it is worth inquiring into. But it is useless to elect members unless we insist upon their lose attendance to their Parliamentary duties, and this all too few can claim credit for doing. Matters will not improve during this Parliament as many of our federal legislators are well aware that their

political doom is sealed and affect a lofty indifference as to their standing with the electorate on the ground that they are already condemned unheard.

The sessional work divided itself under four main heads, the peace treaties, the Grand Trunk legislation, the soldiers' civil reestablishment problem and the liquor legislation. The peace treaties inevitably came first and provoked no very acute conflict. Both sides were willing to give approval of the general terms. But there was a sharp division of opinion as to the necessity of the Parliament taking any action in regard to the ratification of the Peace Treaty and the League of Nations. In this controversy the Government had the right end of the stick and the new conception of the national status which Sir Robert Borden and Mr. Rowell outlined in their speeches more truly represented the views of the Canadian people as a whole than the outworn colonialism for which Mr. Fielding and Mr. MacKenzie pleaded. Both these veteran Nova Scotians regarded any action on the part of the Canadian parliament as a superfluity. On the other hand, it is only fair to say that both Mr. A. R. MacMaster and Mr. Ernest Lapointe were not in accord with this position and gave even stronger expression to the nationalist view than the Coalition speakers. The Liberals proposed to add a reservation only differing in degree from that which the American Senate are now insisting upon, but failed to carry it. In the end both Houses ratified the treaty on the same terms and by the same enactments as the British Parliament did.

But the Grand Trunk legislation was the star performance of the session. The Liberals had reasonable ground for objecting as they did to the abrupt and hurried manner in which the bill was thrown at Parliament following a Minister's definite announcement a week before that prorogation was in sight. The governmental excuse was that an agreement had been unex-

pectedly reached with the company and it was desirable to clinch it by legislation as soon as possible. In the Commons, there was a disposition on the Liberal side save with plutocrats like Mr. F. McCrea to avoid discussing the principle of public ownership; most of them do not like it but profess to keep open minds in view of the general support it enjoys in democratic circles.

The Opposition attack was therefore mainly confined to the actual details of the agreement. It was like drawing teeth often to get facts and figures out of Messrs. Reid and Meighen but even with the material available the Opposition scarcely made the best of their case. Senator W. B. Ross, in his speech delivered an indictment of the transaction which was more deadly and penetrating than the united efforts of the whole opposition in the Commons for a fortnight.

Far too little was made of the dangers and difficulties of one country attempting to run a railway in the territory of another where as Senator Ross said "it is not to the interest of a single person either to increase their earnings or decrease their expenses" and where the lines and rate will be subject to the control of a federal administration and at least eight legislatures. The Liberals laid most emphasis on the enormous financial burden which the transaction involved and the incapacity of the country to carry the load. There were frequent hints, sometimes open and sometimes veiled that friends of the Government were profiting by stockmarket manipulation in London, but the charge could not be pressed home. The Government side were always ready to hurl the taunt that the Liberal in opposing the bill were acting as lackeys of the C.P.R.

The Government champions took the line that the agreement was a fair settlement and would eventually result in a good bargain for the country as it would give the national railway system a reasonable prospect of success which otherwise it would not enjoy. Few of them lavished any praises upon public ownership in the abstract and many obviously gave it only a forced allegiance. There should

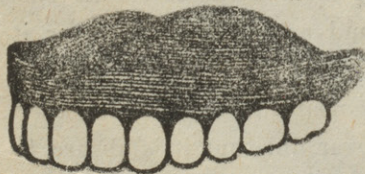


Trunks, Bags, Leather Goods,
Travelling Requisites
and Harness

The largest Leather Manufacturers in Canada

Lamontagne Limitée,
338, N. D. St., MONTREAL

Branches:—
WINNIPEG - QUEBEC



Teeth extracted without pain with our famous invention, **KILCAINE**

30 private dental offices, installed along the lines of hygiene like the **ROCKEFELLER** and **PASTEUR INSTITUTES**.

Graduate Dentists Only.

FRANCO-AMERICAN DENTAL INSTITUTE,

162 St. Denis Street.



The World's B. B. B. Briar Pipes

B. B. B. Pipes are made of genuine Briar, flawless, thoroughly seasoned, scientifically made and fully guaranteed. Once you use a B. B. B. Pipe you'll enjoy your smoke as you never did before. Your dealer will gladly show you many favorite shapes in B.B.B. Pipes.

have been no objection to the change proposed by Mr. J. A. Campbell in the Commons and by some Senators that the 4% guaranteed stock should also come within the purview of the arbitration but Mr. Meighen talked mournfully about such a course constituting a breach of faith with the company. Much the more formidable opposition was met in the Senate, which is not known to contain any avowed sweetheart of public ownership.

On the contrary, it includes many gentlemen to whom the very word is anathema. The Tories, enemies of the measure for the most part, cared little about the details of the bill; some of them would have given the Grand Trunk much better terms; their daggers were sharpened for the extension of the hated principle. To placate some of the malcontents the Government agreed to fix a limit of an annual payment of \$5,000,000 as the maximum sum which the arbitrators can award; this means that the preference and ordinary shareholders can receive more than a capital sum of \$60,000,000. When this amendment came to the Commons for acceptance, Mr. Fielding and others objected on the ground that the fixing of the maximum was a direct invitation (it proved so in the case of the C. N.R.) to award that amount but it was eventually agreed to. On the critical division in the Senate, the Government would not have had a majority but for the help of one Liberal, Senator Todd, and the timely advent of the new creations, Messrs. White and Proudfoot.

However, the bill is now law and the historic Grand Trunk railway which has played such a large part in Canadian politics and history is sooner or later destined to be absorbed in the national system. The G. T. officials have briefed a formidable and expensive array of counsel but have not elected their arbitrator. Mr. Warren, of the C.N.R., will probably act for the Government.

Like all other public arbitrations, it will be a fertile source of pick-

ings for the legal fraternity and the tribe of expert witnesses, who must already be licking their chops at the thought of the \$50,000 which were included in the supplementary estimates to provide for the costs of the arbitration.

Heroic efforts were made by the Government to keep the problem of the soldiers' demand out of Parliament but they inevitably failed. The demand from the different veteran bodies varied greatly in scope and size, but all of them far exceeded what the Cabinet was prepared to do. Sir Robert Borden refused to consider the question of additional gratuities but his colleagues got permission to have the matter reopened and the whole problem of the reestablishment of the soldiers was examined by a parliamentary committee, which after sitting three weeks produced one of the most voluminous reports ever presented to the Parliament.

After some confused discussion and some anxious moments for the Government the report was accepted and between forty or fifty millions will be spent on helping the soldiers in various ways. But there are to be no further general gratuities as far as this Parliament is concerned. Yet it was foolish to think that the question is settled for good. The rank and file of the veterans are extremely dissatisfied and are particularly indignant at the score of soldier members in the House whom they claim conspired with the Government to betray them.

What causes more heartburning than the failure to secure additional gratuities is the feeling that the Government and Parliament in general are now quite indifferent to the needs of the soldiers, for whom in the dark days of war every one was declaring in generous tones that nothing was too good. It may be quite a false notion but the evasive tactics of certain Ministers and members have lent color to the idea that the veteran is rather a nuisance, who must be got rid of as cheaply as possible. If there is serious unem-

PULP and PAPER

Is now Canada's largest
Manufacturing Exporting
Industry.

Riordon Pulp and Paper Company, Limited
MONTREAL

ployment this winter, vigorous protests from the soldiers may be looked for. Mr. David Loughnan, the able and progressive editor of the *Veteran* has, this week, addressed two long and excellent letters to his comrades in the "*Ottawa Citizen*" calling on them, not to form a special soldiers' party but to cooperate with labor and the farmers in the construction of a nationwide people's party which will make democracy in Canada a reality and not a sham as it is to-day.

The prohibition measures were dealt with in the closing hours of session. They were two in number, but the really important one was an amendment to the Canada Temperance Act, which extends the local option principle to provinces.

If any province on the initiative of its legislature calls for a plebiscite on the question of banning the importation and manufacture of intoxicants for local consumption and the "drys" succeed in the plebiscite, such importation and manufacture will be banned by federal proclamation. But the right of manufacture for export will still be permitted. The real effect of the measure is "to pass the buck" to the provinces who will henceforth have the power of determining just exactly how "dry" they want to be. The Rev. Ben Spence and the Dominion Alliance dislike the bill and do not accept it as a final settlement; they insist upon a measure of "bonedry" Dominion prohibition.

In the Commons, Mr. Gus Porter attacked the measure from the Unionist benches and Mr. King said it was "humbug" but it carried easily. There was a mild conflict over it on the Senate on non-party lines, but the champions of temperance prevailed. The other temperance bill merely amends the Doherty Act and enables people living in one province to be prosecuted for violating the temperance laws of another. It is now practically certain that when peace comes into effect the wartime restrictions on the liquor traffic will lapse and there will be for the time being a resumption of the inter-provincial traffic which previously reached some dimensions.

The official coming of peace is still delayed and may still be some months distant. There was another important measure which being exceedingly dull received very little attention from the House, namely

a bill confirming the scheme of civil service reclassification which a firm of American experts had worked out. Its purpose is to co-ordinate and systematise the work and salaries of the sixty thousand civil service employees in Canada. It is supposed to be the final stab at patronage and its fundamental principle is that the remuneration of civil servants will henceforth be based upon the services they perform and not upon the merits of the individual. Men and women doing the same kind of work will be paid at the same rate whether they live in Halifax, Ottawa or Vancouver.

Naturally, individuals are displeased at the new arrangements and the expert advice which devised them has been paid extravagant fees, but on the whole the measure seems a step in the next direction.

Such has been the main work of the session. There has been no cessation however of governmental extravagance and supplementary estimates to the tune of \$62,000,000 odd were produced in the closing days. Some reputations have been improved and others have diminished during the session, but any estimate of personalities must be deferred to another week. There was considerable interest displayed in the composition of the Drury Cabinet ere members separated. The prospect of Mr. Nickle joining it appalled many of the Tories but among progressives there is great regret that he was not induced to serve and there is a disposition in Ottawa to regard Mr. Raney as an inadequate substitute. The new minister of Education for Ontario Mr. R. H. Grant bears a very high reputation in the Ottawa district and his selection has given general satisfaction.

J. A. S.

We have never heard of
anyone who regretted
changing from some other
Coffee to Chase & Sanborn's
"SEAL BRAND" COFFEE
But we have heard of a great
many who were sorry they
did not change sooner.

In ½, 1 and 2 pound tins. Whole—Ground—Pulverized—
also fine ground for Percolators. Never sold in bulk.

CHASE & SANBORN, MONTREAL.

203

Jaeger
PURE
WOOL
WEAR

For sale at Jaeger Stores and
agencies throughout Canada.

DR. JAEGER Sanitary Woolen CO. LIMITED
System
MONTREAL
WINNIPEG TORONTO

Government Stand Regarding Mines

**Mr. Lloyd George's Refusal To Accede To Trade
Union Congress' Demands For Nationalization
Is Widely Discussed.**

By the Christian Science Monitor
special labor correspondent.

London, England—The all-absorbing topic in trade union circles is the refusal of the government to accede to the Trade Union Congress' demands for the nationalization of mines. The government's decision occasioned no surprise to the discerning, if the bluntness and direct reply of Mr. Lloyd George did. Much of the Prime Minister's success in negotiating difficult problems is due to his ability to approach a subject from an angle obscured to the disputants, and to effect an agreement giving both sides an idea that they have had the best of the deal. Witness the recent railway strike settlement. Considerable space and much ink have been devoted to explaining how the government refused to budge from the position taken up, or, alternatively, how the railwaymen brought the government to its knees and so saved the workers generally from a premeditated attack to reduce their wages.

On the occasion under discussion, however, the Prime Minister appears to have hardened his heart and abandoned his familiar rôle of conciliator-in-chief. This is highly significant, in so far as it implies that the government refuses to be coerced, whatever the decision of the miners, into adopting a policy which it believes to be inimical to the interest and well-being of the community.

Syndicalism Tabooed

The case for nationalization was put for the miners by their president, Mr. Robert Smillie, strongly supported by Mr. Frank Hodges, and Mr. W. Brace, M.P. Mr. Smillie's argument necessarily covered much of the ground emphasized by the coal commission report, the main features of which have been dealt with in the Christian Science Monitor.

There was one point handled by Mr. Smillie, however, which is worthy of note. He was at great pains to emphasize that neither he nor his colleagues accepted the syndicalist theory of the mines for the miners; and asked the Prime Minister if he harbored such a belief. To remove it from his thought. The demand for a voice in the control of the industry in which they were engaged, he maintained, in no way committed the miners to syndicalism,

in spite of the efforts of the press to prejudice the miners' case. The first and determining factor should always be the community, but the miner should have an effective voice in matters that concerned his life.

There was much discussion as to what was really meant by the phrase "effective voice". Did it mean a majority on the governing board? Did it mean the decisive voice in the management of the mines? Mr. Hodges, replying to the Prime Minister, explained that the miners were agreed that it was not feasible to ask the community to "give the control of national property to the people who work that property", and that the "miners hold the view that they have no absolute right to the minerals to



De Laval

Standard of the World

Cream Separators, Milkers, Gas Engines, Silos and Dairy and Creamery Equipment of every character.

THE DE LAVAL Company, Limited

MONTREAL PETERBORO WINNIPEG
EDMONTON VANCOUVER

If it's a
DE LAVAL,
It's the best
that money
can buy.

work them themselves in their own interests."

A Bright Ray of Hope

The one bright ray of hope emanating from the discussion was the satisfactory explanations regarding this new and highly controversial theory of joint control. There appeared to be little dispute between the miners' representatives and the government on this point. Certain it is that there was agreement between Mr. Lloyd George and Mr. Smillie on the question.

The disturbing feature brought out by the conference was Mr. Smillie's announcement that rather than share joint control with the employers under the government

scheme of unification of districts, they would prefer to go along in the old way. The miners' president also questioned whether the employers would agree to what they termed interference with their business, and quoted Lord Gainford's evidence before the coal commission in which he stated that he was "authorized to say on behalf of the Mining Association that if owners are not to be left complete executive control they would prefer to give up."

Joint Control Refused

Much was made by Mr. Lloyd George of the refusal of the miners to share control with the employers, and Mr. Smillie, no doubt realizing that it was an unfortunate position, hastily explained through the medium of a Labor paper, which by the way described the matter as being in the nature of a "trick question", that the miners' objection to the government's proposals is that there is a tendency to set up a trust composed of mine-owners and miners who might come to regard their own interests as being of more importance than the interests of the public. Wages would depend upon whether profits were earned in the group to which they were attached and as owing to natural advantages one group was in a position to pay better wages than another group, this would divide the members of the organization. Also, as nationalization was inevitable, the unification of the mines into a group system would simply delay the step which the country must take during the next few years.

The reply of the Prime Minister was like the curate's egg, good in parts, while in others it revealed a lack of knowledge of the subject. Mr. Lloyd George undoubtedly scored while dealing with the recommendations of Mr. Justice Sankey, who formed his opinions on the assumption that "there is fair reason to believe that the relationship between Labor and the community will be an improvement upon the relationship between Labor and Capital in the coalfield." Well, said Mr. Lloyd George, that was the honest opinion of Mr. Justice Sankey, and I might conceivably have thought so a few weeks

The Young Man's Best Recommendation

A Savings Account is more than a start towards financial independence—it is a mark of character.

One of the strongest recommendations in the world of business that a young man can present is a Merchants Bank Pass-Book, showing a record of consistent savings.

A Savings Account may be opened with \$1.00 which shows how highly we regard the accounts of those who desire to save.

The Merchants Bank of Canada

350 Branches and Agencies in Canada extending
from the Atlantic to the Pacific.

Savings Department at All Branches

ago, but the episodes of the past weeks (railway strike) have no strengthened that opinion, and have made the present the most inopportune time to press forward the demand.

Plain "Tinker's" English

Happy, too, was Mr. Lloyd George when dealing with the composition of the coal commission and the reasons why the recommendations of the majority were not accepted. They explain, in a way, why such a number of intelligent and earnest people, apart from the miners, regarded as a pledge made on behalf of the government the statement that if the miners remained at work a commission would be appointed to inquire into the working of the industry, whose recommendations would be accepted.

Although Mr. Bonar Law and Mr. Lloyd George deny that any such pledge could be read into the statements made at the time, not only the miners but any number of other trades union leaders thought so, too. It is an appalling thing that the intentions of people cannot be said in plain "tinker's" English. No end of disputes have been the result of statements given the form of that style of language termed parliamentary.

Mr. Smillie, asserting that a pledge had been given, reminded the government that a strike had been averted by virtue of that pledge—or what Lloyd and his colleagues considered a pledge—when recommending the miners to keep on getting coal.

In regard to the personnel, Mr. Lloyd George pointed out that three members of the commission who

were regarded as representing the consumers, were known to have been earnest advocates of nationalization, and therefore not impartial judges. Two of them had even gone the length of stepping out of their accustomed places to give evidence to the commission, evidence which, in their position as commissioners, they would have no adjudicate upon. Quite a palpable score.

"An unfortunate Defence"

Mr. Lloyd George was not quite happy in dealing with the economic aspects of the demand, particularly in regard to the risks run by private capitalists in "sinking" or coal. He explained that many ventures turned out unprofitable and that huge sums of money had been spent and many people thrown into bankruptcy in consequence hereof.

The miners' representatives replied by reminding Mr. Lloyd George that speculators did not now sink a mine until "borings" had proved to them the presence of coal in sufficient quantities to guarantee commercial success, and that the failures were an insignificant percentage of the remainder. Furthermore, many of the "abandoned" mines were due to the fact that they had been worked for many years and the coal taken out.

It was an exceedingly feeble reason, too, and one unworthy either the Prime Minister or the occasion, to put forward as an argument against nationalization the attitude of the press and the public in the event of a failure. All the successes of government enterprise are never heard of, said Mr. Lloyd George in effect; it does "not make good copy"; but let there be one failure and the press would have columns about it.

The statement is so significant and so appropriate and full of meaning in connection with other matters of public life that it should be given in full. "You might have a great state department with an extraordinarily able mining Minister," Mr. Lloyd George said: "he might have a number of collieries which he had developed and they had been great successes, but one day he had developed one, let us say, at the cost of £500,000 or £1,000,000, and it fails; you would never hear the end of it. There would be columns about the way he had been squandering public money."

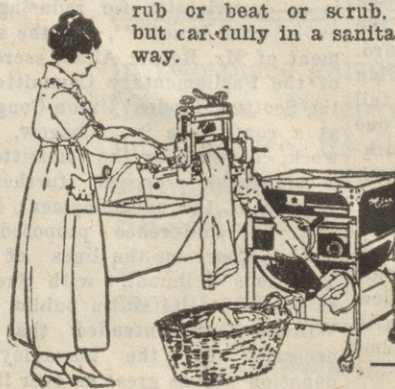
This is an unfortunate defence to say the least; and was perhaps responsible for the statement that what struck the miners' representatives more than anything else was the Prime Minister's seeming lack of knowledge of his subject. It certainly does seem out of place coming from the lips of the "man with a vision", who created the most wonderful department in the history of governments, for the production of munitions of war, without which the war with the Central Powers would have reduced England and her people (among other nations) to a state of subservience.

Clean Clothes at Less Expenses

All the table and bed linens you want—all the fresh clothes you like—with less work and expense than you have now.

The Eden

washes everything in one-third the time it takes to do hand work. It uses electricity instead of your strength. It makes clothes last longer because it doesn't rub them. It dips everything up and down through hot suds as gently as you would wash a bit of lace in a bowl. It doesn't rub or beat or scrub. It cleans perfectly but carefully in a sanitary, economic, modern way.



Try an Eden at home

Prove to yourself that you need an Eden. After the trial, if you want to buy an Eden, you can pay for it in the same easy way that Bonds were bought.

GREAT WEST ELECTRIC CO. LIMITED

WINNIPEG

THE ROYAL BANK OF CANADA

1869-1919

HEAD OFFICE, MONTREAL

40 Branches in
CUBA
PORTO RICO
SAN DOMINGO
COSTA RICA
and
VENEZUELA

17 Branches in
BR. WEST INDIES
BR. GUIANA
and
BR. HONDURAS

CANADA
and
NEWFOUNDLAND

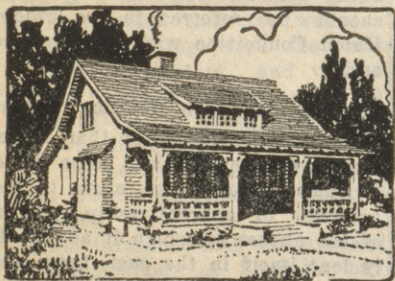
EDSON L. PEASE, Vice-Pres. & Mng. Dir.
Sir HERBERT S. HOLT - - - President
C. E. NEILL - - - - - General Manager

With our chain of Branches throughout Canada, Newfoundland, the West Indies, Central and South America, we offer a complete banking service to exporters, importers, manufacturers and others wishing to extend their business in these countries. Trade enquiries are solicited. Consult our local Manager or write direct to our

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT, MONTREAL
Canada.

615 BRANCHES

Capital paid-up & reserve funds \$34,000,000
Total Assets - - - - - \$490,000,000



IDEAL HOMES

ATTRACTIVE BUNGALOWS AND COTTAGES

with large gardens, fruit trees, flowers, etc. at "BOWLING GREEN" on the Lake shore, 25 minutes from heart of city. Warmly built for the winter, on easy terms, paid like rent. All city conveniences.

Frequent train service C.P.R. and Grand Trunk.

To be seen at any time.

Make appointment with the

Canadian Nursery Co., Ltd

801 New Birks Building
MONTREAL

Phone: Uptown 200

OUR SCOTTISH LETTER

Glasgow, October 29.

Much interest has been aroused in Scotland over the new demands of the railwaymen. The Executive Committee of the Associated Society of Locomotive Engineers and Firemen was instructed at a special meeting to demand 7/6 per week rent allowance to all members as an addition to wages. There were indications that if the Rent Restriction Act is repealed and house rents are raised the point would be pressed irrespective of when the rest of the national programme is put forward. A resolution was passed demanding 14 days holiday annually with full pay after six months service, one extra day each Bank Holiday worked, and six free passes to be available annually to any part of the kingdom for each man, his wife and family. Another resolution demanded that engine-drivers, motormen, assistant drivers, firemen, and electric trainmen who, from ill-health or defective eyesight brought about by their employment, are taken off the footplate shall be paid not less than the rate they were receiving when taken off. It was also decided to assume a definite stand on the question of lodging away from home, and to refuse to undertake journeys involving this practice. The statement was made that one railway company had already arranged duties to obviate sleeping away, but the other negotiations had been without result.

A series of new proposals has been submitted by the National Union of Railwaymen to the Associated Society of Locomotive Engineers and Firemen with the object of securing the fusion of the two societies, thus unifying the activities of the railway workers. They are: (1) A special representation for locomotive-men on the Union Executive. (2) This principle to be applied locally and locomotive branches to be set up wherever possible. (3) No members of either union to suffer loss of benefit provided by the rules of the respective organizations, but all members to avail themselves of the benefits authorized after any agreement. (4) A guarantee to be given to the officials and staff of the existing unions that their positions should not be worsened as the result of the linking up of the two societies.

The Poor Landlord

The property-owners in Glasgow have met with misfortune. They have been in the habit of paying from May to May to the civic authorities, and recovering same from the tenants from November to November. Under the Rent Restriction Amendment Act, however, they must give four weeks' notice of any increase in rent on owners' rates, which only becomes operative from the date on which the notice expires. Therefore,

owners cannot claim retrospective payment for tenants under the law. The owners are approaching the Government with a view to the enactment of another Amending Act, empowering them to claim retrospective payments from tenants in respect of increases in owners' rates.

OUT-OF-WORK DOLE

"So long as the Government cannot offer work to everybody there is no justification for reducing the out-of-work benefit", was the statement of Mr. Robert Allan, secretary of the Parliamentary Committee of the Scottish Trades' Union Congress, at a conference in Glasgow, this week, convened by the committee to consider the proposed further reduction of the unemployment donation. The conference proposed an Appeal Court on the lines of the Munitions Tribunal, with Sheriffs as presidents, to sit in public. Mr. William Kerr contended that the necessity for the unemployment donation was as great as ever it had been since the Armistice.

Labor Party's Claims

Speaking at an Independent Labor Party conference in Glasgow, Mr.

Ramsay Macdonald claimed that only a Labor Ministry could deal with the problems of Nationalization and increased production. The settlement and peace of Europe, he said, depended upon how soon a Labor Government came into office. They alone, he added, had a clear conception of how to deal with the National debt. The Labor Party proposed to conscript wealth on the same scientific basis as with death duties.

Registration of Dockers

The Glasgow dockers are considering a scheme prepared by a subcommittee of the Glasgow Port Labor Committee, and suggested by the Ministry of Labor, for the registration of dock workers at Glasgow harbor. The suggested scheme is similar to that in operation at a number of other ports. The scheme provides, in the absence of special conditions, for preference of registration being given to bona-fide dock workers, not being weekly men, who are members of the Scottish Union of Dock Laborers. All badges are to be withdrawn and reissued at the end of each quarter, and provision is made for cancellation of registration, if necessary, in cases of serious misbehaviour or failure to work.

Flax Workers' Settlement

The Scottish flax-workers have arrived at a settlement in the dispute regarding wages and hours. A

MASSON & IVES

Dental Scientists



152 PEEL STREET
Up 5602

860 ST-DENIS
St. Louis 4613

OPEN EVENINGS

46½ hour working-week is to be tried for a year, and wages are fixed on the basis of 55 hours' pay for 46½ hours' work. Until the piece-rates are adjusted, the rates are to be 125 per cent. over those of 1914

Tax on Civic Service

The Glasgow Labor Party has decided to press for the abolition of income-tax on the revenue of civic concerns which are run for service and not for profit. The Glasgow tramways have paid over £80,000 in income-tax for the year ended May last, as against £14,000 in 1914. The total paid during the war was £275,068.

Lanarkshire Miners

Mr. James Turner, who presided at the monthly conference of the Council of Lanarkshire Miners' Union, submitted a report of the conference held in London relative to the salaries of Members of Parliament, when it was resolved to ask that these be increased to £600 per annum. At this conference, the high cost of living was also discussed, it being decided that this question should be referred to the Trades Union Committee with a view to action.

Apprenticeship in Building Trade

There are indications that representatives of capital and labor would welcome an extensive return to the principle of apprenticeship. Shorn of the abuses to which it admittedly lent itself in the past, there are many very valid reasons for believing that it would go far to assist in producing a more skilled worker in many trades, a more zealous application to the study of the occupation to which apprentice was indentured, and some considerable assistance towards giving to relationships between employers and employees that personal knowledge and understanding so desirable to both. For some time past men and women who are concerned, individually and collectively, with the welfare of the child have endorsed the principle. Arising in some measure at least out of the committee's activities, the Ministry of Labor approached the interests comprising the different branches of the building trade, both of employers and operatives, and this has resulted in an active committee known as the Building Trades Apprenticeship Committee. Little active placing of boys could be affected until late

Codes used: Western Union 5 Letter

Canadian Canners Limited

57 Queen Street West

TORONTO, CANADA

Packers of high-grade quality of

Vegetables and Fruits

Including Canned Peas, Beans, Corn, Tomatoes, Pumpkin, Beets, Succotash, Carrots, Spinach, Canned Apples, Cherries, Currants, Peaches, Pears, Pineapple, Plums, Raspberries, Rhubarb and Strawberries.

We respectfully solicit your business.

Cable Address: "CANLIM" Toronto

ly owing to the stagnation of building activities during the war, but a scheme of apprenticeship agreeable to all parties was drawn up, and has proved suitable wherever it has been put into execution. Now that the scarcity of houses has thrown the building industry into such great prominence, the co-operation of all builders is sought to provide openings for boys in their works in the different branches of the trade, their indentures being signed under the provisions of the scheme. A large number of boys are anxious to become apprenticed and the committee is one of the signatories to the indenture. The scheme has hitherto been applicable only to boys commencing their apprenticeship, between 14 and 16, but the fact that many otherwise eligible boys are debarred by age alone to profit by it has led the committee to consider the question of formulating a scheme for the extension of the commencing age limit. Such an extension would, however, apply only to boys who have been engaged on war work.

Ironworkers' Wages

In this month's report issued to the members of the Associated Ironmoulders of Scotland, Mr. James Fulton, general secretary, states that it has been decided to call a delegate meeting, composed of one member from each district, along with the Executive Council, to consider the wages question with a few to have war wages consolidated and made permanent. The employers, state the report, whom we usually meet in conference, have turned down our request for 15/- increase, and suggested that the wages question should be dealt with in a national fashion. It was further stated that the wages at present obtaining were the cause of grave discontent and unrest. Wages received did not meet the increased cost of living, and, as the cost was likely to soar higher during the coming winter, something more than present wages must be secured.

I am informed that the Associated Ironmoulders of Scotland have sent out the following order to all branches: "The Executive Council instructs that under no circumstances has work to be made for any firm in England, Wales, or Ireland, while the strike of moulders in these countries continues. We

trust members will give this matter their strictest vigilance and report to their district, so that the central office can immediately be notified of any attempt to make such work."

Steel Trade Strike

Further efforts are being made by the officials of the Iron and Steel Confederation, Glasgow, with a view to bringing about a settlement of the strike of bricklayers employed in the steel trade in Lanarkshire. The strike, which has now lasted about a month, has resulted in the closing down of a number of furnaces in Lanarkshire and Ayrshire. It is estimated that in consequence of the dispute about 20,000 steelworkers have been thrown out of employment. The officials of the men's union and the steel companies were approached this week by representatives of the Confederation, and further meetings took place. It is believed that the parties will again be brought together early next week.

Unrest Among Journalists

For some time there has been considerable unrest among the working journalists all over the country, and this is increasing in view of the fighting attitude which is being adopted by the various Federations of the proprietors. The demands put forward by the Executive Council of the National Union of Journalists have been turned down on the plea that they are excessive and unworkable. The Newspaper Society met a deputation of the Union officials last week, and after a conference lasting over three hours, agreed to submit the wages question to arbitration. It was reported, however, that Scotland would not be included in this scheme, as all the Scottish proprietors had resigned from the Newspaper Society who had now no longer any control over them. The general secretary of the Union has written to the Scottish proprietors asking them to come into the scheme of arbitration, but little hope is entertained that they will accept the invitation. This means that the wages question will now require to be fought out in Scotland, and already the journalists are in conference with the compositors with the view of point action being taken. If necessary a good fight will be put up by the men, and the proprietors seem determined to fight it out. At the moment, the situation is complicated by the dismissal from his paper of the Scottish representative on the National Executive Council of the Union. This official has been very prominent during the past two years in connection with the wages movement in Scotland, of which he had charge. No other impression can be formed than that he has been victimized for his Union activities after over 14 years service with the firm. The Union is not taking this lying down, and the Executive are being supported by the branches. They feel that a big principle is at stake.

James Gibson.

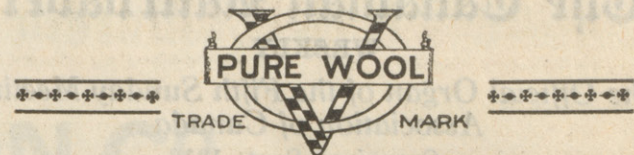
"THE WIGWAM" LIMITED

4th door north of Windsor Hotel



Finest curio store in Canada.

Goods sent to any part of the world
134 Peel Street - MONTREAL



UNSHRINKABLE
(OTTAWA VALLEY BRAND)

Pure New Wool UNDERWEAR

in two-piece garments and combinations. Its cosy warmth and long service, its elastic and unshrinkable qualities, make **O. V. BRAND** the Railroad man's favorite underwear. Your dealer should carry it.

Manufactured by

BATES & INNES, Limited
CARLETON PLACE, ONTARIO

Established 1834.

Incorporated 1907.

T. McAVITY & SONS

Limited

ST. JOHN, N.-B., Canada

Brass, Iron and Steel Foundries
and Machine Shops.

LOCOMOTIVE AND MARINE WORK
A SPECIALTY

Branches at:

Montreal, Toronto, Winnipeg, Calgary,
Edmonton, Vancouver.

The Canadian Railroader

WEEKLY

The Official Organ of the Fifth Sunday Meeting
Association of Canada

Organized, Sept., 1916.

Incorporated under Dominion Letters Patent,
April, 1919.

J. A. Woodward, *President*
J. N. Potvin, *Vice-President*
W. E. Berry, *Sec.-Treasurer*

C. P. R. Conductor.
C. P. R. Train Dispatcher
G. T. R. Conductor

Executive Committee.

S. Dale, C. P. R. Engineer; D. Trindall, G. T. R. Locomotive Engineer; John Hogan, C. P. R. Assistant Roadmaster; Archie Dufault, C. P. R. Conductor; E. McGilly, C. P. R. Locomotive Fireman; W. T. Davis, General Yard Master; W. Farley, C. P. R. Locomotive Engineer; W. Davis, G. T. R. Engineer; M. James, C. P. R. Engineer; S. Pugh, G. T. R. Conductor; Wm. Parsons, C. G. R. Agent.

Issued in the interest of Locomotive Engineers, Railroad Conductors, Locomotive Firemen, Railroad Trainmen (Switchmen), Maintenance of Way Men, Railroad Telegraphers and employees in all branches of the service.

Membership open to all who toil by Hand or Brain.

Yearly subscription: \$2.00 Single copies . . . 5 cents



PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY

THE CANADIAN RAILROADER LIMITED

60. DANDURAND BUILDING, MONTREAL

GEO. PIERCE, Editor.

KENNEDY CRONE, Associate Editor.

The Forward Movement

WITHIN the next few days there is to be a national campaign known as the Forward Movement of the five denominations of the Protestant churches, and it is to be inaugurated by the holding of conventions at many leading centres throughout the Dominion. In Montreal and Toronto these gatherings are taking place this week.

Broadly speaking the aim of the Forward Movement is to raise additional funds for the extension of church work, both at home and abroad, and to augment the permanent membership and the number of voluntary workers in the churches. Each denomination has its own objective and is working independently, but at the same time it is a simultaneous and an emulative effort.

Before the war, it was almost a common-place that the Church had lost hold upon labor and that the pulpit was on the side of the employer rather than of the employee. Of late, however, there has been a pleasing change in this respect, and recent annual conferences or synods have brought forth a sharp cleavage on this matter, sometimes not to the advantage of the capitalist. One salient fact is that the clergy are themselves suffering from the common complaint of to-day—low salaries, and they are even turning to the common remedy, that of united protest and action. But their sympathy is broader than that of mere self-interest, for there does seem to be an honest conviction on the part of the great majority, at least of the younger school of the prophets, that the functions of the Church are not confined to looking after the spiritual welfare of its members, but that it has a responsibility in relation to both soul and body. In view of this change of attitude, it has been suggested in various quarters that it might be well for some of those who have

ceased to attend church to reconsider the matter and to give a new trial and hearing to an institution which is virtually "under new management". Indeed, the spirit of democratic administration has crept into the Protestant churches, and there might be great benefit to many of them if some of those who have left them severely alone would take an active part and so make them secure in the interests of the masses rather than of the classes.

A Democratic Prince

THE New York "Herald", referring to the visit of the Prince of Wales, says that the Prince is heir-apparent to a very democratic job of ruling, and that, once a king, he really will exercise less power than a governor of one of the States. It goes on to say that it believes he will learn much in the U. S. as to democracy that will help him and his people when he becomes an executive.

It is difficult for some Americans to understand that the royal house of Britain is already as democratic as it is possible for such a house to be, and that so far as rule and authority go, is much less kingly than an American president or an American state government.

The "World" is to be thanked for trying to straighten out the mistaken notions of royal rule, though it also makes the mistake of supposing that the Prince will be more democratic than ever because of his visit to the United States. He cannot be more democratic than he is, and if he were as free as other British and American citizens to speak his mind, he might express surprise at some of the American autocracies with which he has come in contact.

WHAT OF THE CHURCHES TODAY?

(Continued from page 1.)

and deeds on six days a week what church he goes on to the seventh. It is generally possible to tell at once if he belongs to the labor movement; it is likely to be blazoned on him in several days; and while the fact that he is in the labor movement is no sure indication of the destiny of his soul, it is at least a substantial seven-days-a-week indication that he is a practical exponent of the brotherhood of man.

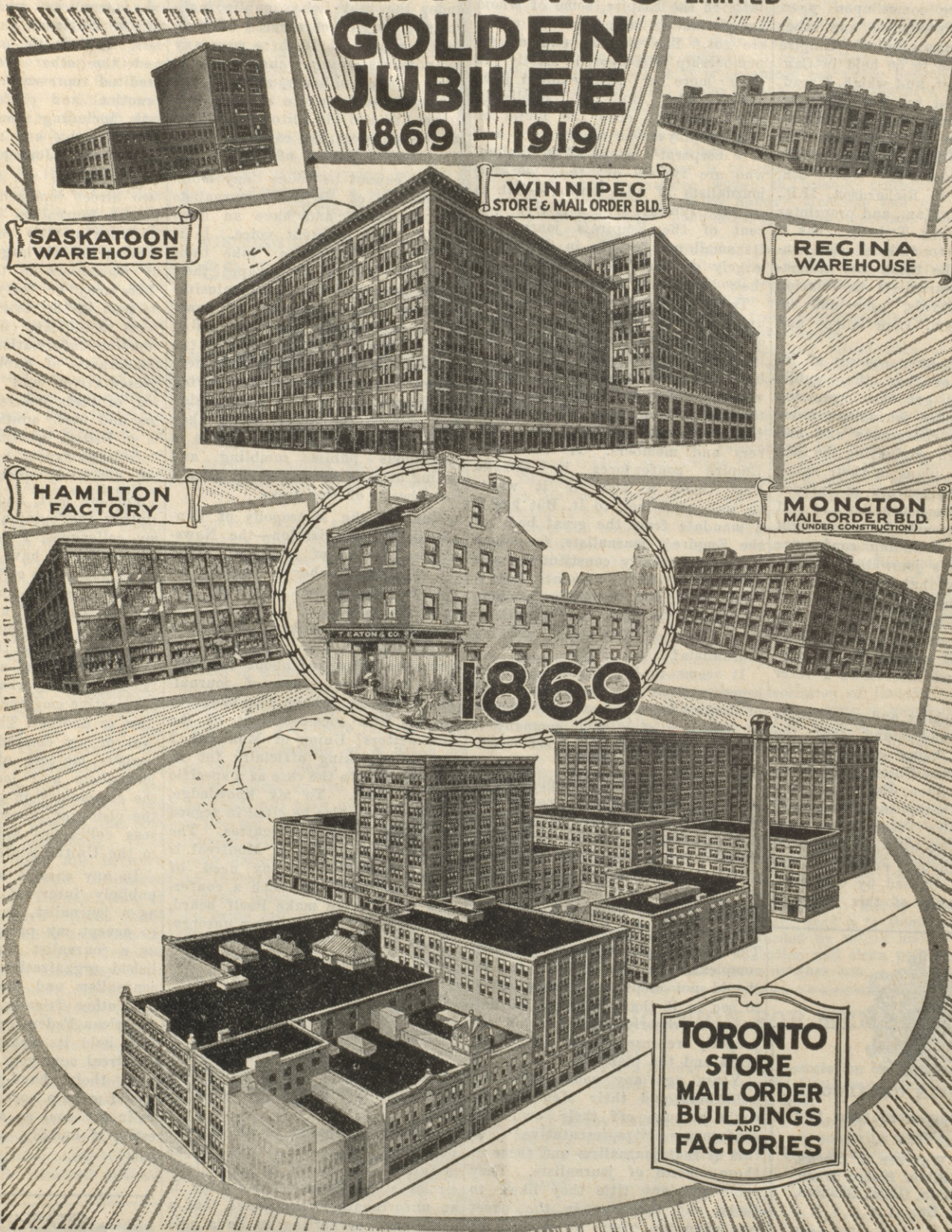
Some excellent lessons in applied Christianity of the seven-days-a-week variety are inculcated in non-sectarian labor affairs, often amongst persons who never go to church and, perhaps, never will. It may be that the churches have something to learn from organized labor, which is to-day one of the most expressive signs of the

mind of the mass of the people.

We sometimes wonder if the churches, even yet, are quite conscious of the significance of the labor movement. For instance, a very fine letter on the Forward Movement which is reproduced on another page appeared, so far as we have observed, only in the Montreal Gazette, in the form of a letter to the editor. Apparently no labor paper received it, and no effort was made to put it directly before organized labor in any way. The workers are no longer led by the prosperous or privileged classes. It is hopeless to expect to reach them through these classes. They have their own mouthpieces, men and women practically unknown so far as the daily papers are concerned, most of them poor and some of them unlettered, but all of them in close and kindly touch with the people the Forward Movement, if it is to be successful, must reach.

THE T. EATON CO^o LIMITED

GOLDEN JUBILEE 1869 - 1919



CATALOGUE SENT ON REQUEST

Empire Press Conference

By Kennedy Crone.

HERE and there in Canadian newspapers for the past few months, I have come upon news items, special interviews and other propaganda concerning an Empire Press conference to be held in Canada next summer, and which, I read, will be attended by journalists representing journalists and journalism in all parts of the Empire. One of the latest illustrations is in the Montreal Standard of Nov. 8th, where Mr. R. L. Richardson, M.P., for Springfield, Man., and proprietor of the Winnipeg Tribune, has a whole column to talk of the conference, and the tasks and responsibilities of journalists in relation to social upheavals, labor and capital, patriotism, Imperialism and other things.

If I did not have sources of information other than the public press, I might get the impression that all Canadian journalists knew all about this conference and had much to do with originating the idea and laying the plans in their name.

Having other sources of information, may I, a journalist of 21 years standing, ask for some light on this great Canadian conference of the Empire's journalists, as my information is that hundreds of Canadian journalists — perhaps I could safely say the majority of Canadian journalists — are getting their only light on it from the published news and interviews I refer to?

Quite unofficially and as a simple bystander, I understand that the conference is being organized by the Empire Press Union, with headquarters in London, England. A notion, gaining some currency here, that the Empire Press Union is a journalists' union allied to organized labor, is laughably erroneous and would not be relished by the members. Membership of this union is

composed mainly of publishers in Britain, Canada, Australia and other parts of the Empire, some of whom are journalists and some of whom are not. The smaller end of its membership is composed mostly of some more or less exalted journalists who can be implicitly relied upon to echo the views of their employers on all matters, and of a corporal's guard of journalists who are typical of the working journalists of the Empire—that is to say, typical of ninety-five per cent of the Empire's journalists. Its small membership in Canada is largely composed of publishers and their immediate representatives.

To most intents and purposes, the union appears to be an organization of publishers, for publishers. There is no quarrel with it as such. It may be an excellent organization for its various endeavors, and it is clear that some fine types of publisher-journalists are amongst its officers and members. It can hold Empire conferences in Canada four times a year if it wants to, and good luck to it. But has it a mandate from the great body of the Empire's journalists, for whom it has apparently constituted itself spokesman? What mandate has it from the 2,000 Canadian working journalists, or from any representative body of Canadian working journalists?

It seems to be, largely, no more representative of the great body of Empire journalists than the board of directors of a steel company is representative of the steel workers.

It is, from Canadian appearances at least, organizing a conference of newspaper publishers and their first lieutenants, and, if that is so, should not the conference be known as the Empire Publishers conference, to be attended by publishers and representatives of publishing and publishers in all parts of the Empire? That would put quite a different complexion on it. If it is not so, should not steps be quickly taken to see to it that Canadian journalists are properly informed and are properly represented in the invitation and the plans?

Years ago any combination of publishers and their Men Fridays could arrange off their own bat conferences "representative" of this or that journalism and these or those classes of journalists. They could put any title they liked to them, and the man in the street was none the wiser; he thought he had the outlook of the journalist when he was being given the outlook of the publisher, which may sometimes be the same thing but which is just as likely as not to be something totally different.

The working journalist who would have kicked about self-appointed

publishers and others parading in the public view in the name of journalists, and making fine speeches (sometimes prepared, under orders, by journalists) on the duties and privileges of journalists, would have been kicked into the street.

He was a good enough man to run the journalistic machine for 365 days in the year, but his place was under the table when public junkets and public conferences of journalists were held. If there were any compliments going, they usually went to the publisher, even if that publisher never wrote a paragraph in his life and his editorial abilities in general were the cause of much ribaldry in his own office.

That cannot be done any more. Thousands of British journalists are organized, and have an independent and insistent voice. It is no longer possible to take their name in vain, or to shape their duties and their destinies exclusively from the viewpoint of newspaper publishers. The same thing now applies to a large extent in the United States and Canada, where unions are springing up and giving to journalists that self-expression and self-determination which they were for years denied, despite a continuous public rumbling and rolling of that wonderful old phrase, the liberty of the press.

Here in the Metropolis of Canada is an organization—the Newswriters' Union of Montreal, allied to organized labor—which represents eighty per cent of the local journalists. It is the only representative of working journalists in the city. It has received no information whatever about the Empire Press conference of journalists. Although I have the honor to be the first vice-president of the Newswriters' Union of Montreal, I am not speaking officially for it, and merely cite the case as a specific one in point. To my knowledge, like cases can also be cited in regard to other Canadian centres. The Newswriters' Union of Montreal is not, fortunately, in any need of squeezing itself into such a conference in order to make itself heard, and loses nothing by being unrepresented in it. The union and its various journalistic friends and allies on three continents are nowadays well able to hold their own conferences when it suits them, conferences of practical and professional journalists which can be correctly labelled as such and which would be accepted by the public as such.

I am not opposed to an Empire Press conference—far from it, as is fairly well known in journalistic circles at least—but I do think it an unfortunate circumstance that a conference purporting to be a conference of Empire journalists, held in Canada, should be so inadequately representative of, for example, the working journalists of the largest newspaper city in Canada and of other cities of the Dominion.

There is also reason to suppose

that this would be precisely the view taken by our comrades, the organized working journalists of Great Britain, two of whose delegates, I am informed, have been asked to attend the conference. Should the invitation be accepted, one of these delegates would be the accredited representative of more than 4,000 practical and professional journalists who are members of the National Union of Journalists, (allied to organized labor) and the other would be the accredited representative of the 2100 practical and professional journalists (including some publisher-journalists) who are members of the Institute of Journalists.

In passing, the fact that only two direct representatives of 6,000 British journalists have been asked to come to the conference, representing the two largest organizations of journalists in the world, while here may be forty or more other persons in the British party, would seem to indicate (in the absence of complete information) a notable preponderance of publishers, their representatives and special appointees, or their sisters and their cousins and their aunts. However, that is a British question which I can definitely expect has been, or will be, definitely examined.

For my part, and probably I am stating the opinion of hundreds of my colleagues, I decline, most emphatically, to have Canadian newspaper publishers or their hand-picked followers speak in public conference in the broad name of Canadian journalists and journalism, even if, as I fancy to be the case, some of these publishers are my personal friends, and perhaps, indeed, my prospective employers at some future time or another. Their vision is not that of my comrades or myself in various matters of importance to journalists and journalism and to the community in general. It is not the vision of thousands of my overseas colleagues and my colleagues in the United States.

In any case, I am quite able to publicly interpret my own vision as a journalist, and quite satisfied to accept my public representation as a journalist through the established organizations of qualified journalists and their various allies and other friends, including the American Federation of Labor, which may hold its annual convention in Montreal next year. Some publishers and their hand-picked followers would make a horrible mess of what is in my soul as a journalist earnestly, if humbly, seeking the light.

Kennedy Crone.



THE MAPPIN CATALOGUE

Illustrating more than two thousand gifts.

Jewellery, Watches & Clocks, Silver and Silver Plated Ware, Leather, China, Glass, Bronzes, Stationery, Etc. : : : : :

Your name and Address Will Command a Copy of our 1920 Edition Upon Publication . . .

Mappin & Webb
CANADA LIMITED

353 St. Catherine Street West
MONTREAL

ESTABLISHED 1840

JOS. C. WRAY & BRO
UNDERTAKERS

ONE OFFICE ONLY

290 Mountain Street, Montreal

AMBULANCE HEADQUARTERS

Montreal's Insurance Clerks Organizing

(Contributed)

The insurance clerks of Montreal are organizing. Most insurance men, it is admitted, have a sort of persuasive way with them and now they are taking to the union method of persuasion to get their employers to increase their salaries. Owing to the great struggle that has been going on all over the world between capital and labor, the clerical class is now threatened with extinction, either by the route of suicide or starvation owing to the lack of increase in wage scales in concurrence with the increase in the cost of living. In order to offset this state of extinction, the insurance clerks of Montreal have begun to organize.

It is not an association or a good fellowship organization but a plain, ordinary, garden variety of union that they propose to form. An organizer is at present employed upon the work. Montreal workers of this class are not the first to organize. A year or so ago, the insurance clerks of the United Kingdom, or in England at least, organized a strong and effective union and bettered their conditions almost at once. A few months ago, after the English effort, the insurance clerks of France followed the cue. There in that country, war worn, weary and bleeding as no other country was because of the recent conflict they organized and although the union is but a few months old, conditions have already been greatly improved.

"This is not an organization militant", said one prominent insurance clerk to me. "We are out to prevent the crushing out of our trade or profession, which ever you please to term it. We are not worrying so much about the classification just now as the contents of our pay envelopes. It is estimated that there are between 2,000 and 2,500 inside insurance clerks in Montreal to-day. One or two companies have their head offices here, and while salesmen on commissions make very attractive salaries the inside man has little chance of advancement, except that bequeathed to him by death in the ranks of his fellow workers higher up. This may take some sting out of death and put a bit of victory in it when it is not immediately applied to the individual and when it rustles its wings above the head of some other employee who has a better job, but it is an unsatisfactory method of salary increase and ad-



The Dental Clinic

—of—

ST. LUKE'S HOSPITAL

Work executed in gold or in rubber at moderate prices. Our offices are under the supervision of experts—not students.

Free Treatment to Poor School Children.

TEETH EXTRACTED PAINLESSLY BY A NEW METHOD

VISITING HOURS 8.30 to 8.30

88 ST. DENIS ST.

Between Dorchester and Lagachetiere

PHONE EAST 5782

ancement. So now comes the union. The organization of this union is only yet in its early stages but it is growing rapidly and practically every inside man is enthusiastic for it."

Someone will, I am sure, look incredulous upon the statement that during the past three years there have been many of the clerical classes, honest, industrious, sober men who have actually been in need of food but who needs must keep up appearances in some of the palatial offices in which they work. It is not difficult to prove this assertion should anyone desire proof. The clerks, will not desire it I am sure.

The organization of a union by the insurance clerks is but the first straw indicating the way in which the wind will blow and blow a gale in the not far distant future in Canada. The clerical classes are being driven to organize and they are throwing their lot in with organized labor. They have played the game and stood staunch behind their employers now during the past five years of strain and stress and have little or nothing to show for it. Now they are about to try the other tack. They have been able to get no concession from capital; they will see how labor will treat them. Organized labor welcomes them into the fold almost without exception. There is talk among employers about the degradation of clerks allying themselves with laborers. If the protection of one's family from want and suffering is degradation then let us be degraded—they cry. The pride of the clerical classes is not a foolish pride, but an honest one. To them all work is honorable if honestly performed whether carried out with a pick or a pen. The clerical classes are organizing and the insurance clerks are amongst the first to make the break in the lines.

The Fifth Sunday Meeting Association of Canada

Its Only Aim Is The Welfare of The Masses.

The people of a nation cannot advance beyond the men who make its laws, and the Fifth Sunday Meeting Association of Canada exists to see to it that the workers by hand and brain are directly represented in the law-making bodies of the Dominion; to find, train and elect the right men of our own class in order to secure the kind of legislation that will protect and advance the interests of the workers.

It will wage warfare on plutocracy, despotism, economic privileges, and upon all the evil forces which burden the people and rob them of that happiness of living which is their fundamental right.

It is a non-partisan educational and political association, and because of the manner in which it is organized can never become the instrument or plaything of a small group of any class, particularly of wealthy men. The aim is the attainment of true democracy.

WE PLEDGE OURSELVES:—

To support all municipal, provincial and federal educational plans where the evident purpose is to raise the standard of education in enlightened and progressive ways; to present truthfully and fearlessly through the medium of Fifth Sunday Meetings and our own press, the "Canadian Railroader", the latest and most important political, social and industrial developments;

To advocate the abolition of property qualifications for the franchise or for election to public office; the adoption of the Initiative, Referendum and Recall, and of proportional representation in all forms of public government; universal suffrage for both sexes, on the basis of one person, one vote; the transfer of taxes from improvements, and all products of labor, to land values, incomes and inheritances;

To advocate prison reform, including introduction of the honor and segregation systems, and abolition of contract labor; the enactment and rigid enforcement of child labor laws; pensions for mothers with dependent children; regulation of immigration to prevent lowering of industrial, political or social standards; development of the postal savings and parcel post systems; financial and other assistance to farmers through co-operative banks and by other means; government development of co-operative producing and trading associations for the benefit of the consumer;

To advocate extension of workmen's housing schemes and the labor bureau system; provision of technical education for every willing worker, according to his capacities; more effective inspection of buildings, factories, workshops and mines; minimum wages; a rest period of not less than a day and a half per week for every worker; government insurance of workers against sickness, injury and death; maternity benefits and old-age pensions; better Workmen's Compensation Acts; representation of the workers on all public boards and on boards for the supervision of private enterprises; union labor conditions in all government work; adequate pensions and opportunities for soldiers and their dependents;

To advocate freedom of speech and of the press, and a law compelling all newspapers and periodicals to publish in all issues a complete list of shareholders and bondholders.

"The Fifth Sunday Meeting Association of Canada" is financed entirely by its members who contribute \$2 a year in membership fees. If a local has been established in your city \$1 remains in the local treasury and the other dollar is sent by the local organization to our Dominion Headquarters, 60 Dandurand Building, Montreal, Que. In case no local has been established in your community, send the membership fee of \$2 directly to Dominion Headquarters.

The funds accumulating in the Dominion Headquarters are used for political and educational propaganda; the development of the organization; the preparation of pamphlets and leaflets and the financing of the various political campaigns where favorable opportunities develop, to elect our candidates. The treasurer is under bond and the books are audited by a firm of accountants.

An application blank will be found below. Merely fill out the application blank, buy a postal order for \$2 and send it to Dominion Headquarters. Your membership card will be forwarded by return mail. Join this great organization in the interests of education and clean politics. Today is the day and this is the hour. Become a member now.

APPLICATION FOR MEMBERSHIP

To the Secretary,
The Fifth Sunday Meeting Association of Canada,
General Headquarters, 60 Dandurand Building,
MONTREAL, QUE.

I hereby make application for membership in "The Fifth Sunday Meeting Association of Canada." I subscribe and agree to pay, while a member, the yearly fee of \$2.00 in advance.

Name.....

Amount paid \$..... Address.....

Date..... City.....

Province.....

Make all cheques and money orders payable to "The Fifth Sunday Meeting Association of Canada."

Official membership card will be mailed from headquarters, with copy of platform, constitution and general rules.

TEES & CO
FUNERAL
FURNISHINGS
UP 1653
912 St. Catherine St. West.

"CLASS OR COUNTRY"

(Montreal Daily Star)

Mr. Drury declares that he will not establish class government in Ontario. But a Cabinet to which only farmers and industrial workers will be admitted will not be representative of "the people". There is nothing new in the claim that the Drury Cabinet will represent "the people" in some new and peculiar fashion. In political literature all Governments are defeated by "the people". So it is always "the people" who are victors. But it is not desirable that any class should control legislation nor that any class should be excluded from representation in Cabinets. The country would not be willing to be governed by a Cabinet of manufacturers nor by a Government representing only the professions. It is too true that in Federal and Provincial Cabinets neither Agriculture nor Labor has had adequate representation, but that is no reason why Agriculture and Labor should have all the representation in future.

The fact that a farmer has become Premier of Ontario is not surprising. It is surprising that a farmer did not achieve that distinction long ago. Nor will Mr. Drury fail because he is a farmer. He may fail if he thinks that the fact that he is a farmer is his chief qualification for the office or that agriculture is the only interest in which the Government need be concerned. There may still be people even in Canada who believe that farmers are an inferior order and that there is something incongruous in making a farmer first minister of a Province or of the Dominion, but they are not numerous and they are not wise. Nothing is more foolish than the charges made by some Western newspapers that the farmers are seeking to establish Soviet Government or that the leaders of the Grain Growers are tainted with disloyalty. If true, it would be a pity; but, fortunately, it is untrue, and nothing could be more mischievous than to oppose the farmers' political platform with that species of slander.

But Mr. H. W. Wood, President of the United Farmers, has been using language upon which he cannot be congratulated. He declares that "the organized autocratic classes" have dominated Canada for twenty years, but have never represented more than five per cent of the people. He says: "Why did farmers organize as a class? Simply because we were driven to organize in order to develop enough strength to protect our class against their organized competition." He adds: "I believe from the bottom of my heart that class organization is the only road along which civilization can travel to safety. I believe in that as I

believe in God." Such language is in strange contrast with the statement of the Grain Growers' Guide, the official organ of the United Farmers, which says: "The simple development of a class organization for the purpose of securing class benefit at the expense of the rest of Canada would be most intolerable and unjustifiable. It is a pleasure to announce to the people of Canada that the organized farmers have no such desire and no such intention. They seek to better the condition of every Canadian and their policy is and will continue to be 'the greatest good to the greatest number.'"

The organ is wiser than the leader. The truth is that Mr. Wood has been talking disturbing and dangerous nonsense. There has been no class government in Canada. There never has been a Government at Ottawa, and probably not a Government in any of the Provinces, that was not supported by a majority of the farmers. Even when the trade agreement with Washington, which Mr. Wood so strongly favored, was defeated, a decisive majority of the farmers voted with the party which opposed the compact. Mr. Wood and his associates complain of the obligations which the country has assumed on account of railways, but nowhere in Canada has there been more general support for railway subsidies and guarantees than among the farmers of Alberta and Saskatchewan. From these Provinces now come demands

for additional Federal expenditures for railways. They supported the Grand Trunk Pacific and the Canadian Northern, while the Hudson Bay Railway was chiefly a political concession to Western farmers. In some of its phases the railway policy of Canada may have been extravagant and unwise, but it was not imposed upon the country by "the organized autocratic classes." Indeed, no legislation has been imposed upon farmers by other classes in Canada, and it is not generous or patriotic for Mr. Wood to create any other impression.

We have not had class government and we may all pray to be saved from class government. Agriculture cannot prosper unless the towns and cities prosper. There cannot be industrial depression without lower prices and a reduced de-

mand for what the farms produce. Eighty or eighty-five per cent of all the farm products of Canada are consumed within the country. Much of what the farmers produce can be sold elsewhere only at a lower return to the producers. There is no natural conflict between the farms and the towns and cities, and whether Mr. Wood admits it or not, no greater disaster could befall agriculture than smokeless chimneys and unemployment in the industrial centres. It is estimated that during the long strike in Winnipeg perishable farm products to the value of \$2,000,000 were unmarketed. The fact surely has significance for the class patriots and economic theorists who would imperil the Canadian industrial fabric by revolutionary changes in fiscal and national policy.

The Robert Mitchell Co., Limited

BRASS AND IRON FOUNDERS

Good Workmanship and Prompt Delivery

64 Belair Avenue, - - - MONTREAL

Cream of the West Flour

The Hard Wheat Flour

That is Guaranteed for Bread

The Campbell Flour Mills Co., Limited, Toronto



"GANONG'S" HARD CENTRES and NUTS

"The Finest in the Land"

GANONG BROS., LIMITED

ST. STEPHEN, N.B.

The Forward Movement

(A "Letter to the Editor", reprinted from the Montreal Gazette.)

May I beg the favor of your columns to call attention to the Forward Movement now on in the Canadian churches, and to the convention that is to be held in Montreal on the 25th and 26th of the present month?

In regard to the movement itself, it springs out of present national and world conditions. The experience of the last four or five years has set us to a revaluation of our beliefs and our institutions. The Church has not been allowed to escape. Both within and beyond her walls men are asking the question, 'What is she worth? For how much does she count?' This problem is before us. On the one hand there are today in the five leading Protestant denominations over a million of definitely enrolled communicants, and there is a nearly equal number in the Roman Catholic Church. men and women who have professed faith in Christ. And, on the other hand, we have many evils — flaunting luxury confronted by piteous poverty, the palace at one end of the social scale, the hideous tenement at the other; we have questionable methods in business and cynical corruption in political life; we have a setting of class against class, which is a perpetual menace to the peace of our land, and we have those plague spots of civilization, the drunken haunt, the gambling den, the house of ill-fame. The question forced upon us is this: If the Church were better, would these things be so bad? If these millions of men and women who bear the name of Christ were confronted by the spirit of Christ, the spirit that means truth, and justice and kindness, would these blights be upon our life as a nation? What is the answer? There can be no hesitation about that. We are quite sure that if the Church were better, things would not be so bad. People of all sections of the Church are filled with a sense of misgiving, and are in perplexity as to the things that may come to pass; and with this misgiving and perplexity there is a growing conviction that something ought to be done and something can be done in the nature of a step forward.

This conviction has taken practical shape in what is known as the Forward Movement. This has its two sides, the sectional or denominational, in which each denomination has its own particular objectives and methods of organization, and the united or catholic, in which all join together in the things that are of common and paramount interest. It is to this latter aspect that I would like to call attention. Arrangements have been made to hold a series of conventions which will link the Atlantic to the Pacific in one long chain of wholesome penitence and enkindled hope. A band of speakers has been chosen and these men will bring to assembled

thousands the wisest, the strongest, the most inspiring messages they are able to deliver. Much time, much labor has been given to the preparation for these gatherings, and it now remains with the people themselves to determine what shall be the upshot of it all. We look for great things.

The Montreal convention will begin at 8 o'clock on Tuesday evening, the 25th inst., and will close with the end of the evening session on Wednesday. The speakers assigned for the evening meetings are well known men, Campbell White, Pidgeon, Endicott, Rowell and Sherwood Eddy. The place of meeting will be St. James Methodist Church. Announcement in greater detail will be made from time to time but this is the general outline. We have built an altar; we look for the fire. We have dug the ditches; we look for the showers.

HUGH PEDLEY,
Chairman of Local Interdenominational Committee.

NOW IS THE TIME for a general cleaning out of the intestines if you wish to avoid constipation, biliousness, pimples and other troubles so frequent at this season of the year. Use.

"RIGA"

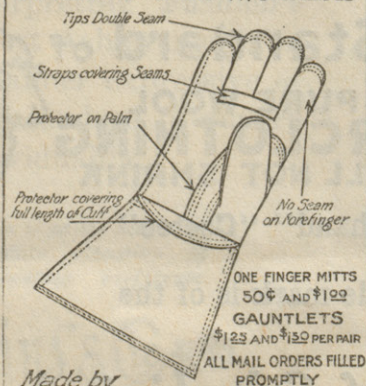
PURGATIVE WATER

the ideal saline purgative which flushes out the intestines, removes offensive waste matter, insures normal bowel action, pure blood and freedom from illness.

On Sale Everywhere: 25 cents the bottle.

RIGA PURGATIVE WATER CO.
MONTREAL

SPECIAL GLOVE FOR RAILROAD & IRONWORKERS



Made by
MONTREAL GLOVE & MITTEN WORKS

12 Bernard Street and
67 Notre Dame St. Montreal.

EXCLUSIVELY

STAG

CHEWING TOBACCO

"Ever-lasting-ly Good"

It gives to the consumer
a feeling of pleasure
and contentment.

New and Used Machinery

WOODWORKING MACHINERY,
MACHINE TOOLS, ENGINES,
BOILERS, MOTORS,
PUMPS,
CONTRACTORS' EQUIPMENT.

Our machinery supply department carry a complete stock of shafting, hangers, pulleys, belting, machinists', millmen's and engineers' supplies of every description.

H. W. PETRIE, LIMITED

FRONT STREET WEST, - - TORONTO

THE OTTAWA TRUSS AND SURGICAL CO.

LIMITED

**TRUSSES,
SUPPORTERS,
ELASTIC
STOCKINGS**



316 to 320 Wellington Street
OTTAWA, Canada

MILLING and Mining Machinery

Shafting, Pulleys, Gearing,
Hangers, Boilers, Engines,
and Steam Pumps, Chilled
Car Wheels & Car Castings,
Brass and Iron Castings of
every description, Light and
Heavy Forgings.

Alex. Fleck, Limited

OTTAWA, Ont.



Fairbanks - Morse RAILROAD SUPPLIES

Motor Cars, Track Tools, Electric Baggage
Trucks, Hand Trucks Section
Men's Engines.

Your recommendation of Fairbanks-Morse Railway
Supplies will be appreciated.

"Canada's Departmental House for Mechanical Goods"

The Canadian Fairbanks - Morse Co., Limited

Halifax, St. John, Quebec, Montreal, Ottawa, Toronto,
Hamilton, Windsor, Winnipeg, Saskatoon, Calgary,
Vancouver, Victoria.

CLARK'S

Canadian Boiled Dinner



This Legend on the Tin is
a Government Guarantee of
Purity.

W. CLARK, Limited, Montreal

Canada Food Board, License No. 14-216

We Will Never Lower the Standard of

"CEETEE"

THE PURE WOOL
UNDERCLOTHING
THAT WILL NOT SHRINK

Remember this is no "low grade" or "second hand" "Ceetee"
underclothing.

Every garment bearing the "Sheep" Ceetee trade mark is of the
highest quality — material — and workmanship.



MADE BY **The C. Turnbull Company of Galt, Limited - GALT, Ont.**

"MASTER MECHANIC"

UNION MADE

OVERALLS

For Railroad Engineers and Firemen

Dressy enough for the crew of the crack "Limited," and with strength a plenty for the men who haul the cannon ball freights.

"MASTER MECHANICS" won't rip or tear; they are made to stand the strain of a strong man's job, and fit as comfortably as an old shoe.

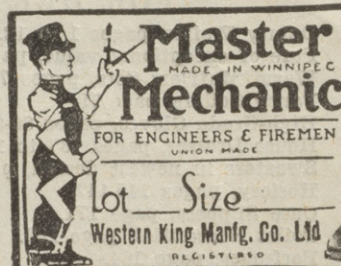
"MASTER MECHANICS" are made in a Union Shop, from good heavy cloth, in blue and white stripe, plain black, and light and dark blue shades. They retain their shape and are reinforced wherever extra strain comes. Seams are double stitched; fly and side openings have continuous facing to prevent tearing and every button hole is whip-stitched. The overalls have seven large, handy pockets, the coat six — two of these being combination watch and pencil pockets; cinder proof collar; detachable brass buttons on coat; four-piece sliding web suspender, with no-slip brass snap fastener; high back, high bib, and extra roomy seat.

"MASTER MECHANICS" are sold on a new-garment-or-your-money-back guarantee, which guarantee, plainly printed in black and white, is to be found in the pockets of every suit leaving our factory. Look for this label on your next suit of overalls.

Western King Manufacturing Co. Limited

WINNIPEG, Manitoba

Look for this label on
your next Suit of Over-
alls.



DESJARDINS

FURS of QUALITY



DESJARDINS' Fur Coats and Sets

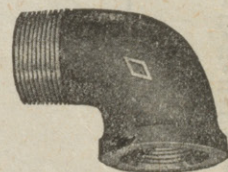
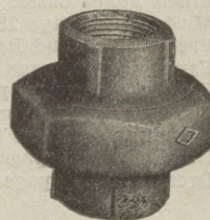
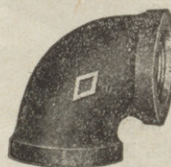
Created especially
for connoisseurs.

Interpreting Fashion's
Latest Achievements in
a manner expressive of
our standard of superb
individuality.

Our Winter Exposition is at its height —
inviting the immediate attention of
patrons of discriminating preference.

Desjardins & Co. Limited

130 St. Denis St., Montreal.

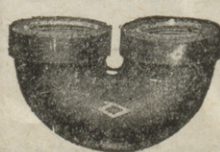


FITTINGS, LIMITED

OSHAWA, Can.

Manufacturers of

"Diamond" PIPE FITTINGS



DO YOUR CHRISTMAS SHOPPING

It is pleasant, easy, profitable and highly satisfactory.

IN THE SIMPSON CATALOGUE

DOUBTLESS you have found the Simpson Catalogue of great value when purchasing your daily needs but did you ever realize what a fertile field for Christmas shopping lies between its two covers?

There are suitable gifts for every member of your family or of your circle of friends. Gifts, which are pleasing and highly useful as well.

A FEW SUGGESTIONS

FOR HER

Dainty Waists, pages 1 to 12.
 Furs of exceptional value, pages 54 to 66.
 Warm Mufflers Sets, pages 72 and 73.
 Fancy Collars, page 79.
 High-Grade Gloves, pages 80-83.
 House Dresses, pages 137 to 141.
 Sweaters in newest design, pages 142-144.
 Hosiery, pages 145-147.
 Cute Slippers, page 171.
 Toilet Necessities, page 183.
 Perfumes, page 184.
 Ebony Brushes and Mirrors, page 184.
 Grained Ivory Manicure Pieces, page 185.
 " " Brushes & Mirrors, page 185.
 Filled Toilet Cases, page 186.
 Music Rolls, page 186.
 Purses and Hand Bags, page 188.
 Fancy Combs, page 191.
 Woman's Jewelry, pages 193, 194, 197.
 Cut Glass and Silverware, pages 200-203.
 Aluminum Kitchen Utensils, page 205.
 Handkerchiefs, pages 214 and 215.
 Dress Fabrics, pages 217-229.

FOR HIM

Socks, pages 148 and 149.
 Cosy Slippers, page 171.
 Ebony Military Brushes, page 184.
 Grained Ivory Brushes, page 185.
 Shaving Sets, page 186.
 Ash Trays, page 186.
 Filled Toilet Sets, page 186.
 Musical Instruments, page 188.
 Victrolas, page 188.
 Men's Jewelry, page 192.
 Rings, pages 196 and 197.
 Watches, pages 198 and 199.
 Razors, page 204.
 Pocket Knives, page 204.
 Skates, page 205.
 Fountain Pens, page 208.
 Playing Cards, page 203.
 Handkerchiefs, page 216.
 Gloves and Mitts, pages 248 and 250.
 Pipes, page 251.
 Sweaters, pages 281-283.
 Ties, page 288.
 Dressing Robes, page 289.

FOR THE KIDDIES

Dolls, pages 206 and 207.
 Handkerchiefs, pages 214 and 215.
 Purses, page 188.
 Muffler Sets, pages 72 and 73.
 Sweaters, pages 142-144.
 Baby Jewelry, page 193.

Toys, pages 206 and 207.
 Skates, page 205.
 Erector Sets, page 205.
 Pocket Knives, page 204.
 Neckties, page 288.

These are but a few of the many timely suggestions that will occur to you as you leaf over the Simpson Fall & Winter Catalogue.

Also remember when shopping in the Simpson Catalogue you receive the benefit of prices fixed when the Fall & Winter Catalogue was printed. Many of the prices would be higher if we bought only in small quantities.

Take a Christmas shopping trip through your Simpson Fall & Winter Catalogue to-day and send your order early.

TORONTO

SIMPSON'S

REGINA